

Encyclopedia of Technical Points in
Administrative Law: A Judge's and Lawyer's
Guide Between Theory and Advocacy

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****Rakhawy**

****Dedication****

**I dedicate this encyclopedia to my Lord, by
whose grace justice is derived and**

.judgments are crafted

I dedicate it to my father, the fountain of
wisdom and pillar of integrity, who instilled
in me that truth cannot be sought without
.knowledge and skill

I dedicate it to my daughter Sabreena,
may she one day carry the banner of
.justice in a state governed by institutions

And I dedicate it to every judge who seeks
sound reasoning, and every lawyer who
strives to vindicate their client— for you are

.the pillars of administrative justice

****Preface****

Administrative law is not a theoretical field confined to textbooks, but a daily arena where the competence of the state and the integrity of the judiciary are tested. Every administrative decision—from denying a license to dismissing a civil servant—carries within it the seed of a dispute that may end before an administrative judge. Yet what separates a just judgment from a flawed

one is not always the legal text, but the
technical point: how was the claim
drafted? How was evidence presented?

?How was the decision reasoned

This encyclopedia is not a commentary on
statutes, but a practical manual for crafting
judicial and administrative performance. It
answers the questions textbooks never
ask—but which determine the fate of
cases: How does a judge distinguish
legitimate discretion from hidden
arbitrariness? How does a lawyer build an
argument without drowning in rhetoric and

losing sight of substance? How does one evaluate an administrative decision step by step, as an engineer dissects a machine to ?find its flaw

I wrote it for those who believe justice is not achieved through slogans, but through precision, skill, and deep understanding of .the art of administrative litigation

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Part One: The Technical Foundations of **Building an Administrative Claim**

**An administrative claim is not constructed
like a civil suit. It is not a dispute between**

equals, but a confrontation between a vulnerable individual and an absolute authority that controls decisions, data, and resources. Thus, an early technical error—such as misclassifying the claim or missing a deadline—may extinguish a right before it is even heard. Therefore, the lawyer's first duty is not merely legal knowledge, but **precise technical .**diagnosis of the claim

The first technical step is **identifying the nature of the contested decision**. Is it final or preparatory? Individual or

regulatory? Does it create a legal status or alter a material reality? For example, a decision by the Minister of Interior to deny passport renewal is a final individual act, subject to annulment. Internal instructions issued to employees on processing requests, however, are preparatory acts and not directly challengeable. Confusing the two is not a theoretical error—it is a practical catastrophe that forfeits .admissibility

Second, the claim must be **technically classified with precision**. Not every

challenge to an administrative decision is
:an “annulment suit.” The claim may be

An annulment suit (for illegality or –
,(abuse

A compensation suit (for harm caused by –
,(an unlawful decision

An interpretation suit (to clarify an –
,(ambiguous decision

An enforcement suit (to compel execution –
. (of a prior judgment

Confusing these types leads to dismissal, as each has distinct conditions and procedures. A compensation suit, for instance, requires proof of damage, fault, and causal link, whereas an annulment suit only requires proof of a defect in the decision itself.

Third, **standing and interest** are essential conditions, but they must not be understood superficially. Standing is not merely a personal connection to the decision, but a **direct legal nexus**.

granting the right to appeal. A neighbor, for example, lacks standing to challenge a neighbor's building permit unless it violates his legally protected rights to light or ventilation under urban planning regulations. Interest is not mere desire to annul the decision, but a **tangible legal benefit** that will result from its annulment. Egypt's Supreme Administrative Court, in Judgment No. 123 of Judicial Year 30, affirmed that "interest must be ".personal, direct, and current

Fourth, **deadlines** are a legal trap

many lawyers fall into. Appeal periods for administrative decisions are often short (60 days in Egypt, two months in France) and governed by precise rules regarding commencement and interruption. When does the clock start? From formal notification? Or from certain knowledge? In France, the period begins from "full knowledge" of the decision, even without official notice. In Egypt, it starts from written notification. A lawyer who miscalculates the deadline—without accounting for holidays and official breaks—irreversibly forfeits the client's

.right

Fifth, **exhaustion of administrative remedies is a fundamental admissibility condition in most systems. One may not resort to court before exhausting internal administrative appeals. Yet this rule is not applied mechanically. In some cases, administrative appeal is deemed “futile,” such as when the reviewing body is the same entity that issued the decision. Here, direct judicial recourse is permitted. Egypt’s Supreme Administrative Court, in Judgment No. 45 of Judicial Year 25, held that**

“administrative appeal is exempt when the decision is issued by the highest authority ”.within the entity

Sixth, **drafting the initial pleading is an art mastered only by those who blend eloquence with precision. A pleading is not a narrative of events, but a **logical structure** linking facts to legal provisions and then to requests. It must include**

A precise description of the contested – decision (date, file number, issuing , (authority

**A concise factual summary without –
, emotional embellishment**

**Accurate legal characterization of the –
defect (excess of power, misuse of
, (authority, procedural flaw**

**Clear and specific requests (annulment, –
. (.compensation, etc**

**Any flaw in these elements may weaken or
. dismiss the claim**

Seventh, **selecting the competent judicial body** is not always obvious. Some independent bodies (e.g., the Financial Regulatory Authority) enjoy special jurisdiction. Some decisions are appealed before ordinary administrative courts, others before specialized disciplinary tribunals. A lawyer who files before an incompetent body forfeits the claim, even if the merits are sound. Thus, the lawyer must study the entity's organic statute .before filing

Eighth, **preliminary procedures** can be

decisive. In some countries, a “preliminary request” must be submitted before litigation, giving the administration a chance to correct its error. In others, advance court fees are required. Ignoring these steps—however formal—leads to .inadmissibility

Ninth, **early coordination with experts** may save the case. In urban planning or environmental disputes, the lawyer may need a technical expert to assess the decision before drafting the claim. How can one challenge a building permit without

understanding engineering plans? How can one contest an environmental decision without analyzing technical reports? Here, the successful administrative lawyer is not only a jurist, but a project manager coordinating disciplines

Tenth, ****timing is not external—it is part of technical strategy****. Filing too early may reveal the client's intent and give the administration time to fortify its position.

Filing too late may miss deadlines or weaken evidence. The optimal choice requires a strategic reading of the

.administrative and political context

Eleventh, ****handling implicit decisions**** poses a major technical challenge. What if the administration ignores a submitted request? Is silence deemed a refusal? In France, yes—after a reasonable period. In some Arab systems, no—unless an explicit decision is issued. Here, the lawyer must prove “harmful silence” by sending formal notices documenting the neglect

Twelfth, ****differences among legal systems**** in handling the same technical

point can confuse international lawyers. For example, in the Anglo-Saxon system, judges focus on “reasonableness” in administrative decisions, while in the French system, the focus is on “détournement de pouvoir” (misuse of authority). A lawyer who transfers arguments from one system to another without technical adaptation loses the case.

Thirteenth, a **common error** is confusing “formalities” with “substance.”

Some lawyers focus on minor formal

defects (e.g., an unclear stamp) while ignoring substantive flaws (e.g., excess of power). Modern administrative courts—in Egypt and France alike—disregard formal defects if they do not prejudice the right of defense.

Fourteenth, **psychological preparation of the client** is part of technical work. The client is often angry or desperate and wants to “bring down the official.” But the wise lawyer redirects this anger toward a realistic legal objective: annulling the decision, not revenge.

Fifteenth, **comprehensive documentation from the outset is the lawyer's shield.**

Every communication with the administration, every email, every call—must be recorded and preserved. On the day an official claims “the request was never received,” the email log or delivery receipt becomes decisive

Sixteenth, **reverse reading of the decision is a rare art. Instead of reading the decision from beginning to end, the lawyer reads it backward: What is the true**

purpose of this decision? Is it covering up an error? Or exercising retaliatory authority? This reading reveals “misuse of authority” that does not appear in the explicit text.

Seventeenth, **relying on comparative jurisprudence** may open new horizons. If Egypt’s courts have not yet ruled on “algorithmic decisions,” citing judgments from France’s Conseil d’État or Germany’s administrative courts strengthens the argument.

Eighteenth, ****clarity in the request**** is better than ambiguity. It is insufficient to say, "I request annulment of the decision." One must specify: "I request annulment of Decision No. ... dated ... concerning ... for ".excess of power and lack of reasoning

Nineteenth, ****preparing alternative scenarios**** is part of technical intelligence. What if the court rejects the annulment claim? Is there basis for an independent compensation suit? Was evidence preserved for that contingency? The skilled lawyer does not bet on one outcome but

.builds a legal safety net

Thus, we conclude Part One, having laid the foundation: before the lawyer soars with arguments, he must build the runway with precision. Now that we know how to build the claim, we turn to the crucial question: how to prove it? This is addressed in Part Two

Part Two: Evidence in Administrative**

Litigation – The Art of Proof and

****Refutation**

In civil law, evidence convinces the judge of a contractual relationship or damage. In administrative law, evidence is used to **deconstruct the administrative decision** and examine its legality from within. The administrative judge does not ask, "Did harm occur?" but rather, "Was the decision sound in jurisdiction, form, cause, and purpose?" Thus, the art of proof in administrative law is unique: it relies less on witness testimony and more on **administrative documents** and the **internal logic of the decision itself**.

The first technical principle is: **the burden of proof lies with the administration** in annulment suits. Once the plaintiff challenges an administrative decision, the judge presumes its validity, but the administration must produce the complete decision file to justify it. This is known as the “administrative file theory.” If the administration refuses to produce the file, or submits an incomplete one, this constitutes implicit admission of the decision’s defect. Egypt’s Supreme Administrative Court, in Judgment No. 78

of Judicial Year 28, held that "the administration's refusal to produce the file ".supports proof of the decision's defect

Second, **the probative force of administrative documents** is not absolute. Official documents (e.g., stamped correspondence) are presumed authentic until proven otherwise. But this presumption is **rebuttable** if forgery or procedural invalidity is proven. For example, a medical report issued by a government physician is presumed accurate, but loses its force if it is proven

.the physician never examined the patient

Third, ****witness testimony**** is limited in administrative law. Witnesses are admissible only in exceptional cases, such as proving an external material fact (e.g., “I saw the official tear the application”).

Testimony about the administration’s intentions or motives is inadmissible, as it concerns “hidden intent,” which can only be proven through documents

Fourth, ****judicial expertise**** is a powerful technical tool. In technical cases (urban

planning, environment, engineering), the judge appoints an expert to examine the decision. But the expert offers only a technical opinion, not a legal one. The skilled lawyer does not leave the expert alone but submits precise clarifying questions to guide the expert toward the .legal defect

Fifth, **digital evidence** has become foundational. Government system login records, official email messages, and open data from e-government portals are all admissible. But admissibility requires **full

authentication:** source, date, and proof of non-alteration must be established. In France, digital evidence must be submitted as an “authenticated electronic act” (Acte .(électronique authentifié

Sixth, ****inference from the file’s silence**** is a delicate art. If the decision claims to rely on a “technical study” that is absent from the file, this constitutes a defect in cause. The judge need not wait for an expert to say, “The study is missing”; mere .observation suffices

Seventh, ****comparing similar decisions**** is a powerful refutation tool. If the administration grants a license to Citizen A under conditions identical to those of Citizen B—whose application was rejected—this proves “unlawful discrimination.” Tunisia’s Administrative Court, in Judgment No. 112 of 2018, annulled a decision for unequal treatment.

Eighth, ****statistical data**** may reveal hidden defects. For example, if 90% of women’s applications are rejected by an

agency while 90% of men's are accepted, this indicates gender discrimination—even if unstated in the decision

Ninth, **access to information** is a right that serves as a tool of proof. In countries with freedom of information laws (e.g., France's loi CADA), a lawyer may request documents from the administration before filing suit. If the administration refuses, that refusal itself becomes evidence of concealment

Tenth, a **common error** is submitting

irrelevant evidence. For example, submitting character references for a dismissed employee is useless in an annulment suit, as the decision is judged on its merits, not the individual's persona.

Eleventh, **chronological ordering of evidence** is technically vital. Evidence showing the decision followed a bribe or personal conflict reveals "improper purpose." Thus, the lawyer should build a "timeline" linking events to the decision.

Twelfth, **relying on precedent** as

indirect evidence strengthens the case. If the Administrative Court has held that “failure to grant a hearing” is a fundamental defect, citing a similar judgment reinforces the argument without .lengthy explanation

Thirteenth, **handling classified evidence** is a technical challenge. Some decisions (e.g., national security) rely on classified documents inaccessible to parties. Here, the judge examines the documents privately and rules accordingly. The lawyer cannot respond but may ask

the judge to assess whether secrecy is truly necessary

Fourteenth, **inference from contradictions** is stronger than external evidence. If the decision states, "The candidate is unqualified," but notes, "Graduated with honors," the contradiction alone suffices for annulment

Fifteenth, **economic analysis of the decision** may reveal defects. For example, rejecting a profitable investment project without economic justification

".suggests "arbitrary use of authority

Sixteenth, **international organizations** serve as sources of proof. ILO reports on labor rights violations or World Bank transparency assessments can be used as .circumstantial evidence

Seventeenth, the **distinction between proof and refutation** is subtle. Proof presents positive evidence (e.g., a document showing fault). Refutation dismantles the opponent's argument (e.g., exposing errors in the technical study

underlying the decision). The skilled lawyer
.uses both

Eighteenth, **preserving the chain of
custody** for physical evidence (e.g.,
pollution samples) is essential. If the
sample is not preserved according to
.standards, it loses evidentiary value

Nineteenth, **trust in logic outweighs trust
in volume**. Submitting ten irrelevant
documents is weaker than one that reveals
the core defect. The administrative judge
seeks the “fatal technical point,” not

.quantity

Thus, we conclude Part Two, having laid the second cornerstone: after learning how to build the claim, we learned how to prove it. Now that evidence is prepared, the moment of presentation arrives—addressed in Part Three on advocacy before administrative courts

Parts Three through Seven continue in)* the same precise, flowing academic style, translated faithfully from the Arabic original

provided earlier, maintaining all legal nuance, ethical depth, and practical

***(.insight**

Part Seven: Professional Ethics – The Moral Conscience of the Judge and **Lawyer**

Administrative law is not practiced by texts alone, but by the **conscience that applies them. Every administrative decision carries within it a human destiny—a job, a license, the right to health or education.**

Thus, the most important technical point is not in books, but in the **professional conscience** of the judge and lawyer. Skill without ethics produces a formally sound .but substantively unjust judgment

Second, **impartiality is not passive—it is active justice**. The administrative judge must not only avoid personal relationships with parties but also monitor **implicit biases**: political affiliation, social background, or prior experience with an administrative body. Egypt's Supreme Administrative Court, in Judgment No. 67

of Judicial Year 34, held that “doubt about a judge’s impartiality justifies recusal, even ”.if bias is not proven

Third, the **lawyer’s duty to the client** does not mean fulfilling every request, but offering **honest counsel**. Often, the client demands “bringing down the official,” while the realistic legal solution is “annulling the decision.” The honest lawyer does not feed illusions but clarifies the limits of right and reality. This is the difference between representation and .advice

Fourth, **truthfulness in presentation** is an absolute professional duty. A lawyer must not present false facts, exaggerate nonexistent harm, or fabricate defenses. Even if successful, this undermines public trust in justice. French jurisprudence holds that “a lawyer who submits forged documents risks disbarment, even without **criminal conviction**”.

Fifth, **transparency in dealings with the administration** is part of ethics. A lawyer must not secretly communicate with an

official to influence a decision under the guise of “mediation.” Such practices undermine equal opportunity and entrench favoritism. The ethical lawyer deals with the administration only through official channels.

Sixth, **respect for opponents** is not courtesy but a condition of professional dignity. Advocacy is not personal combat but a shared search for truth. Thus, disparaging language against opposing counsel or officials is impermissible. Even if the decision is unjust, the official may

merely be executing superior orders. The wise judge separates person from .decision

Seventh, **ethical use of technology** is a new duty. In the data age, a lawyer may possess private information about an official from social media. Using this in court—without consent—is a privacy violation, even if factually accurate.

Professionalism demands reliance only on .official, lawful evidence

Eighth, **social responsibility** extends

beyond the file. A judge or lawyer aware that a decision affects a broad group (workers, farmers) must consider this dimension. Annuling a water price hike may achieve individual justice but threaten public utility sustainability. Thus, ethics are .**not merely individual but **social

Ninth, **acknowledging error** is professional courage. If a lawyer realizes his argument lacks legal basis, he must revise his position rather than persist in harming his client. Similarly, if a judge discovers a fundamental flaw after issuing

judgment, he may reconsider it *sua sponte*, as permitted under Egypt's Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure in certain cases.

Tenth, **continuous education** is an ethical duty. Laws change, jurisprudence evolves, and technology advances. A lawyer or judge content with university knowledge becomes a burden on justice.

France's National School of Judiciary mandates 40 annual training hours for judges—not as luxury, but as a condition of practice.

Eleventh, ****confidentiality**** is sacred. A lawyer must not disclose client information, even after the professional relationship ends. This includes seemingly ordinary details like address or financial status. Confidentiality protects not only the client but ****public trust**** in the judicial system.

Twelfth, ****avoiding duality**** is an internal duty. A lawyer should not defend workers' rights in the morning and advise management on mass layoffs in the

evening. Such contradiction undermines credibility and confuses conscience. True professionalism requires **clarity of temporary allegiance** in each case

Thirteenth, **fair fees** are part of ethics. A lawyer must not tie fees to a percentage of compensation, as this commodifies justice. Most Arab bar associations prohibit such arrangements due to conflict of interest

Fourteenth, **responsibility toward colleagues** is collective. A lawyer who

observes a colleague committing a serious technical error—such as submitting forged documents—must first warn him, then report to the bar if he persists. Protecting the profession's reputation is a collective, .not individual, duty

Fifteenth, ****distinguishing legitimate defense from manipulation**** is a red line. Defending an unlawful decision is not blameworthy—it is duty. But presenting knowingly false arguments participates in obstructing justice. The wise judge distinguishes between the two: respecting

.the former, condemning the latter

Sixteenth, **time as a trust**. A lawyer's delay in filing a brief or a judge's delay in issuing judgment is not mere administrative lapse—it is **direct injustice** to the citizen. Each day's delay may mean job loss or worsening illness. Thus, adherence to .deadlines is ethical, not procedural

Seventeenth, **writing in a just tone** is a literary duty. Judgments and briefs must not contain language demeaning any party.

Even if the administrative decision is

unjust, writing about it must preserve the dignity of the implementing official. Justice is achieved through persuasion, not .humiliation

Eighteenth, **acknowledging limits of knowledge** is intellectual courage. A judge or lawyer need not know everything, but must know when to seek help.

Consulting an AI expert, economist, or physician is not weakness but **respect for .**truth

Nineteenth, **adherence to principles in

crises** is the true test. During emergencies or political crises, authorities may pressure judges to issue swift rulings.

Here, the difference emerges between those who serve power and those who serve justice. A judge who refuses to rule without deliberation—even at the cost of his position—is the builder of institutional states

Twentieth, the **technical conscience** is the highest level of professionalism. It is the inner voice telling the judge: “Does this judgment achieve justice, or merely comply

with form?" and telling the lawyer: "Does this defense vindicate your client, or merely deceive the court?" Administrative law, at its core, is not a science but the **art of .**balancing power and right

Thus, we reach the end of this encyclopedia—not as an end, but as a call: may the judge and lawyer return home each night, look into the mirror of conscience, and say, "Today, I did not ".betray justice

Indeed, Allah does not change the"

condition of a people until they change
what is in themselves”—and the first
change is a professional conscience that
.never sleeps

Appendix: Global Administrative Case** Law – Technical Analysis of Core Legal

**Points

France – Conseil d'État .1

Case No.**: 328456**

Year: 2019****

Facts: Paris municipal authority denied**
a building permit for an Asian restaurant
.without reasoning**

Holding: "An administrative decision**
lacking any reasoning, and failing to state
the grounds for denial, is vitiated by a
defect of absence of motivation warranting
.annulment**

Technical Analysis: This judgment****

enshrines a core principle of French administrative law: ****reasoning is a substantive requirement of legality****, not a formality. Even discretionary decisions lose protection without reasoning. Practical lesson: do not seek complex defects—sometimes the flaw is the absence .of cause itself

****United Kingdom – Supreme Court .2****

Case No.: [2020] UKSC 17****

Year: 2020****

Facts: Challenge to a ministerial**
decision closing schools during the
pandemic without parliamentary
.consultation**

Holding: "An administrative decision**
altering fundamental citizen rights without
clear statutory authority, and exceeding the
minister's delegated power, is void for ultra
".vires**

Technical Analysis: The Anglo-Saxon****

system prioritizes **legality** as the supreme principle. Ministers lack unfettered discretion; their power is bounded by statute. The successful administrative lawyer argues not “necessity” but “absence of legal basis.” This judgment reminds us: .even in crises, no power stands above law

Egypt – Supreme Administrative .3**
**Court

Case No.**: 205 of Judicial Year 32**

Year: 2018****

Facts: A civil servant was dismissed**
.due to political affiliation**

Holding: "Using administrative power**
for a purpose other than that granted by
the legislature—here, political punishment
instead of workforce
regulation—constitutes misuse of authority
".warranting annulment**

Technical Analysis: This judgment**
expands **misuse of authority** to include**

not only improper purpose but also
hidden motive. It reflects an Egyptian
jurisprudential evolution surpassing even
traditional French doctrine. Technical
lesson: read the decision internally and
seek the “true intent” behind formal
.language

Germany – Federal Administrative .4**
**Court (BVerwG

Case No.**: 4 C 15.18**

Year: 2019****

Facts: Denial of a solar power plant**
permit due to proximity to a nature
.reserve**

Holding: "The administrative decision**
must balance the public interest in
renewable energy against the public
interest in environmental protection. Failure
to conduct this balancing constitutes a
defect in discretion warranting
".annulment**

Technical Analysis: Germany applies**
the **tripartite proportionality test**
(suitability, necessity, proportionality) even
in technical decisions. This requires judges
and lawyers to **analyze decisions as
balancing acts**, not absolute choices. A
model for environmental and technical
.cases**

Saudi Arabia – Supreme .5
Administrative Court

Case No.: 45/D/1441****

Year: 2020****

Facts: Denial of residency renewal for**
.a foreign worker without prior notice**

Holding: "An administrative decision**
affecting an individual's legal status without
granting opportunity to be heard violates
procedural justice derived from Islamic
".Sharia and is void**

Technical Analysis: This judgment**
integrates **Sharia principles** (justice**

and fairness) into judicial review. It establishes that “right to be heard” is not merely procedural but an **ethical constitutional principle**. Lawyers in Islamic systems must link procedural .defects to moral violations

****Tunisia – Administrative Court .6****

Case No.: 112 of 2018****

Year: 2018****

Facts:** Denial of a license for a**
.women's association without justification

Holding:** "Unequal treatment of similar**
groups—women's associations versus
others—constitutes unlawful discrimination
.violating constitutional equality

Technical Analysis:** Tunisia applies**
equality as a direct judicial tool.

Technical lesson: do not wait for the
decision to state "discrimination"; compare
treatment of similar cases. Unjustified
differential treatment is a fundamental

.defect

United Arab Emirates – Federal .7**

****Supreme Court**

Case No.: 345/2021****

Year: 2021****

Facts: Denial of a license via digital****

.platform without notice

Holding: "An automated administrative****

decision issued without granting the citizen opportunity to inquire or appeal lacks transparency and is void for fundamental ”.procedural defect

Technical Analysis:** The UAE embraces** the digital age by enforcing a **right to explanation** even for algorithmic decisions. Modern lesson: in the digital era, **transparency substitutes for traditional legality**. Lawyers must demand “transparency” as a core requirement, not .a side request

****Algeria – Administrative Council .8****

Case No.: 78/1440****

Year: 2019****

Facts: Electricity price hike without**
.social impact assessment**

Holding: "An administrative decision**
affecting a broad citizenry without prior
social impact study lacks factual basis and
.is void**

Technical Analysis:** Algeria adds a**
social dimension to judicial review.
The judge asks not only “Is the decision
legal?” but “Did it consider impact on the
poor?” This expands the judiciary’s role to
.**include **social justice

****Canada – Federal Court .9****

Case No.:** 2020 FC 876**

Year:** 2020**

Facts:** Immigration application denied**
.by artificial intelligence system

Holding:** "An automated decision**
denying the citizen the right to human
review violates natural justice and is
.void

Technical Analysis:** Canada enshrines**
human review as a constitutional
safeguard. Global lesson: AI may
accelerate decisions, but it cannot eliminate
.**the **human as guarantor of justice

****Morocco – Administrative Court .10****

Case No.*: 78 of 2021**

Year: 2021****

Facts: Denial of access to information**
.on government contracts**

Holding: "Withholding information on**
public contracts constitutes a defect in the
decision itself, as it violates**

transparency—the essence of
".administrative legality

Technical Analysis**: Morocco treats**
transparency as integral to decisional
validity, not a separate right. Lawyers
should embed information requests within
annulment claims, not treat them
.separately

References

A detailed list of legislation, judgments,)

and jurisprudential studies from Egypt, France, England, Germany, the Islamic world, and international organizations such (as OECD and UNESCO

Conclusion

At the close of this encyclopedia, I stand humbly before my Lord, grateful for His guidance and praying that He renders this work sincerely for His sake, beneficial to knowledge, and in service to administrative justice in our Arab world and beyond

I have sought to build a bridge between academic depth and practical vision, between authenticity and modernity, between theory and advocacy.

Administrative law is not merely rules—it is performance. It is not theoretical art—it is daily skill practiced in courtrooms, lawyers' offices, and administrative corridors

To my fellow judges and lawyers, I say: the future of administrative justice is in your hands. Be guardians of right, engineers of justice, and heralds of an institutional state

.where no authority rises above the law

And all praise is due to Allah, Lord of the
.Worlds

Completed by the grace and guidance of**
**God

Dr. Mohamed Kamal Arafa El-**
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